FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888.

Twenty-two Weeks Enough.

From Tuesday, June 5, the date of the meeting of the Democratic National Conrention at St. Louis, until Tuesday, No. vember 6, the date of the Presidential election, is twenty-two weeks.

That will be a long campaign. A canvass of twenty-two weeks is long enough, and more than long enough, to make sure the election of a candidate of the United Deocracy on a platform that will carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Twenty-two weeks, moreover, will be long enough to make sure the defeat of a free trade candidate standing upon a free trade platform and depending upon free trade support in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. In fact, twenty-two hours would answer the purpose quite as well.

If certain gentlemen within the Democratic party who are ambitious to try the experiment, doubt the truth of this proposi n, let them apply for information to the managers of the HANCOCK canvass in 1880.

This is cold truth, and it is very properly tendered before the hot weather sets in.

He Does Not Decline.

The idea, which had gained a good deal currency, that Mr. DEPEW would improve the occasion of his Washingtonian speech at Chicago to decline before hand the Republican nomination for the Presidency, finds no confirmation in the speech itself. On the contrary, the indications of the discourse-and a brilliant, clever, and highly political discourse it is-all point to a contrary course on the part of the New York favorite. If the speech shows anything in regard to the Presidential nomination, it shows that BARKIS is willing. In truth, he even goes so far that he favors the restriction of the Presidency to a single term!

We dare say that the other rumor which attributes to the VANDERBILT interest a great dread and terror lest CHAUNCEY should be taken from them is equally unfounded. The story has gone out that the VANDERBILTS have made a great combine to put up Mr. Depew's salary as the President of their joint railroads to a figure of unusual splendor, on condition that he should refuse the greatest prize of politics. the nomination of his party as its candidate for President.

Accordingly, the Republican withdrawals still count only three, BLAINE, SHERIDAN, and the self-contemning, poetical, and philanthropical CHILDS. The great popular orator of the party is not yet added to the list.

The Situation in France.

The TIBARD Ministry have received of late several severe shocks, and are expected to succumb to the attacks on the proposed provision for secret service money. The wonder is, however, that the present filmsy Cabinet should have lasted so long, headed as it is by a respectable nonentity, and made up of men, with one exception, who are unable or unwilling to carry out a vigorous programme of any kind. The exception is M. FLOURENS, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is generally regarded as the ablest man who has occupied the Foreign Office since genuine Republicans obtained possession of the Government after the general election of 1877.

If we look at the political affiliations of Premier TIRARD and the majority of his coleagues, we perceive that they are Opportunists—that is to say, adherents of M. JULES FERRY in his opposition to advanced Radicals at home, and inclination to avoid awkward entanglements abroad. But, although they have been able in critical divisions to count upon assistance from the reactionists on the Right of the Chamber. they have not dared to discipline the Paris Municipal Council, which threatened to spond with revolution to the mooted election of M. FERRY to the Presidency. They have thus weakened the confidence of their original supporters, without gaining friends in that great phalanx of the Radical Left. which is the strongest single force in the legislature. Of this powerful body M. FLO-QUET is the favorite candidate for the post of Prime Minister, and he would have had place of M. TIRARD long ago, but for the fear that his selection might be obnoxious to the Czar, and but for the discovery that M. FLOURENS was managing the Foreign Office, not in accordance with the expectations of the Ferryists, but in zealous pursuance of the wishes of the Radicals. That is to say, this Minister, who has been indirectly praised by BISMARCK for his pacific attitude toward Germany, is now believed to have brought the arrangements for a close alliance between France and Russia very near completion, and thereby to have done more to guarantee the safety of the nation than any of his fellow countrymen since Thiers got together the huge war indemnity. It was through him, too, that the Russian Ambassador at Paris was persuaded to meet M. FLOQUET at dinner, an act of social recognition indicating that the insult offered by the latter some twenty years ago to the father of the present Czar has at last been forgiven.

The prevailing impression is, therefore, that when M. TIBARD goes out M. FLOQUET will succeed him, but that M. FLOURENS will retain the Foreign Office. If the latter is displaced, it will be due to the opposition of the Extreme Left, which has lately tried to give him trouble in connection with his candidacy at a by-election for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. What annoys M. CLEMENCRAU and his partisans is the fact that M. FLOURENS, by taking efficient steps toward the ultimate accomplishment of a revenge policy, has stolen their thunder. He has eclipsed BOULANGER, and BOULANGER is still the idol of a knot of Paris politicians. But the extreme Radicals are the sturdiest of patriots, and as patriots they cannot but deem Russia's friendship the indispensable safeguard of the republic. Whoever bestows that boon on them will not be long denied their gratitude. So that M. FLOQUET should not find it impracticable to reconcile them to the retention of M. FLOURENS in the Foreign Office by conceding to them in the next Cabinet a much larger share of power and patronage than they now have.

What is curious about the present situation is the manifest fact that much of the influence acquired by M. Carnor, when he was unexpectedly elegated to the Presidency, he has already lost. Out of gratitude to M. FERRY, who was the first to withdraw in his favor, and no doubt moved also by the wishes of his father, Senator Cannor, who is a zealous Opportunist, the President refused to call upon M. FERRY's enemies to form a Ministry, and affronted the main body of Republicans by making the Ferryists virtually masters of the Cabinet, which, after a week's delay, he succeeded in constructing. The result is that the Chief Magistrate will have no hand in framing the next Government. It will be imposed on him, and should he renture to repel it, he will be likely to incur the fate of M. GREYY.

By foreing M. GREYY to resign years before the constitutional conclusion of his term, the French Chamber of Deputies established a precedent which has made them omnipo tent. If President CARNOT has not yet found it out, his eyes may be rudely opened by events already close at hand.

The Reading Miners.

President Cornin will no doubt send decisive instructions to those of his subordinates in immediate charge of the Reading Company's mines, who are accused of harsh treatment of the strikers after their surrender. We have within the past two or three days published despatches on the subject which declare that some of these officials ar stretching their authority in a way which is not in accord with his own policy and acts since the close of the strike.

He not only offered terms which were accepted by the strikers; he not only made veral important concessions which were sought by their organizations, and affirmed their full right to belong to such organizations, but he went further, and made a gift of \$20,000 to relieve the distress that prevailed among them.

With these facts in view, all lesser functionaries are bound to act in accordance with the purpose which they indicated. Especially are they bound to refrain from every such harsh and revengeful course as must irritate and humiliate the defeated strikers, with

whom he desires to be reconciled. The strikers who have surrendered, were guilty of no violence against the company's property or any of its officers during their ong struggle. They restrained the few turbulent men among themselves, who at one time maltreated the non-unionists employed by the company; and they even volunteered, when suffering from want, to organize a force for the preservation of law and order.

Surely, under the circumstances, the polcy exemplified by the personal conduct of President CORBIN is wiser than that which, according to the despatches, is enforced by some of the local functionaries at the mines; and, if these despatches are true, we take it for granted that he will at once give orders for their guidance.

Raced and Unraced Sires.

We regret to say that Mr. C. J. HAMLIN'S interesting proposition to test the breeding qualities of raced and unraced stallions in a series of colt races does not seem to have much prospect of realization.

The only breeders owning horses included in Mr. HAMLIN's challenge to reply, so far, are Gen. TRACY and W. I. Case, and, unfortunately, neither has any three-year-old colts, the age designated. But Mr. HAMLIN's refusal to accept Gen. Tracy's counter proposition-to make the match for two-year-olds and trot in 1889-an offer repeated by Mr. Case, rather indicates that he has not quite such steady confidence in his unraced sire as the Brooklyn breeder reposes in the two campaigned horses at the head of his stud.

Mr. HAMLIN's last letter on the subject, however, of which we have a copy, gives some figures of astonishing force in sustaining his theory that the great sire must be one whose vitality has not been subjected to the enormous strain of arduous track campaigns. With one exception, not a single animal which has trotted in 2:14 or better, and of these there have been eleven, was sired by a developed trotter. Maud S., 2:081; Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; St. Julien, 2:111; Rarus, 2:131; Maxey Cobb, 2:131; Phallas, 2:131; Belle Hamlin, 2:132; Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Trinket, 2:14; Clingstone, 2:14; and to these might be added Patron, with a record of 2:14), and Keene Jim and Edwin Forrest, with trials of 2:14 and 2:11 respectively; were all colts whose sires' speed was not known when they were born. This is a very striking showing in favor of the unraced horse as a sire, and it must also be said that the surprising dearth of colts to defend the reputa tion of horses with low records, adds great force to Mr. HAMLIN's side of the question.

However, we must wait a while. It must mbered that the custom of stallions has increased very greatly of late years. There used to be an idea that they could not trot so fast as other horses, and consequently the sires of the great per formers of the day lived in a time when testing their speed was not the fashlon, and they were not often highly tried. The new generation of racing stallions has hardly had a fair show, and the young Phallases and Patrons may yet stagger Mr. Hamlin's theory, though doubtless its foundation is essentially sound and immovable.

One Error of Mayor Hewitt.

Our fluent, learned, and generally philosophical Mayor, when addressing the Southern Society at the Hotel Brunswick on Wednesday night, spoke thus:

"It was not you that lost the cause, but the protected States that met with defeat. The victory is coming to you, and those States that have so long relied on arti-ficial stimulus will discover that in compelling you to secome true and loyal sons of the Union they dug their OWN STAVOL"

Not so, not so. It is an error. The "protected States" neither met with defeat nor dug their own graves. The prosperity of all the States was increased and new assurances of its permanence were given by the restoration of our glorious Union, as Mr. En-WARD ATKINSON of Boston demonstrated before the Southern Society within a half hour after Mayor Hewirt had ended his speech.

Surely it would have been a strange thing if the States that upheld our glorious Union had ruined themselves by doing so.

And what does our Mayor mean by the protected States"? Every State enjoys the same measure of protection. There is no industry or interest that is not equally protected in all the States. There is not any State in the Union that enjoys any especia protection denied to any other. The advantages of protection belong to the whole

country. Mayor Hewrr has fallen into one error, as

sure as he is a philosopher. The True Remedy.

Inasmuch as the present import duty on flour is 20 per cent., on wheat 20 cents per bushel, on barley and oats 15 cents per bushel on Indian corn 10 cents per bushel, on beef and pork 1 cent per pound, and on other products and merchandise in proportion, it is quite evident that the proposed amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act, requiring the collection of duty on all merchandise carried by rail through Canada from one point in the United States to another, would prove entirely efficacious.

It would be a "differential" on the right alde, and Congress should not be slow in giving it to the American railroads as the very best possible means of saving the long and short haul clause of the law, and of cutting off rebates, drawbacks, commissions, underbilling, and all the other secret devices in which the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific are such adepts, and which, even if detected, neither Congress nor the American railroads can correct or punish.

For the first time savage Africa is to figure next year in an International Exposition. France intends to set apart considerable space in the doming world's fair to the great region in western Soudan which it has appropriated. The veteran explorer, Mr. Coms, has already

begun the work of collecting the products of the country that are of interest to science and commerce, such as woods, medicinal plants, restuffs, and oil products, as well as the arms, clothing, musical instruments, and other articles which have their part in the daily life of the natives. Mr. CHOLLET also is making col-

ections in the French Congo region, and hopes to contribute to the fair the novel spectacle of a a temporary arrangement, pending the fate of the main treaty, is not likely to be echoed by complete native village, with all its huts and customary surroundings, and the natives engaged n their usual industries, such as food preparing, pipe and pottery making, and blacksmithing. A bit of tropical Africa transplanted to Paris will be a novel feature, and it is very fit-

A story has been pushing about somewhat of late that Secretary Stanton, while he was in power, gave a number of rebel battle flags that were in the custody of the War Department back to those from whom they had been cap-

sorbing much enterprise and capital should be

tured. This is a pure falsehood. Mr. Stanton never did anything of the kind. His mind was not constructed on that system.

The truth now appears to be fully established that he committed some of these flags to the keeping of the Union soldiers who had cap-

is concerned, that is the whole of the matter. There is a good deal of flotsam and jetsam floating about on the political sea just now, but the ten-dency to drift toward tariff reform is very marked.— Providence Journal.

tured them; and, so far as his honored memory

There is also a very strong tendency toward the reform of the internal revenue system, and we notice that while the free traders are drifting tremendously toward tariff reduction, the protectionists, including the people who labor with their own hands, are also drifting very strongly toward the abolition of the internal revenue. It is a very interesting crisis, but we ook to see the United Democracy come out of it unharmed and unbroken, and with the old flag flying whole and glorious at the masth

A BOOM FOR CAMERON.

Blaine's Friends in Pennsylvania Making

the Senator their Candidate. HARRISBURG, Feb. 23,-Judging from the well-organized boom which has begun to move about the centre of the State, the impression has become positive at Sena-tor Cameron's home that he has permitted himself to be entered in the field of Presidential candidates. It is correctly reported here from party men, who are rather workers than leaders, that Mr. Blaine's friends, accepting his declination as final, have turned in for Mr. Cameron as their choice, first, last, and all the time. It is positively asserted that the following delegates at large to the National Convention have been selected in Mr. Cameron's interest: James McManes of Philadelphia, Henry Buch of Reading, Charles W. Stone, Secretary of the Commonwealth, whose home is at Warren, and Chris L. Magee of Pittsburgh. Mr. Stone will go because it is regarded as good political policy as well as a complimentary move to give the State Administration a delegate at large. Mr. Stone's preferences would seem to be naturally for Gov. Beaver, but the truth of the matter is that Gov. Beaver is not in the field as a Presidential possibility, and to his close friends has deported the newspaper reports that have placed him in that possition. The Governor is for Cameron, and there is good reason to believe that he has full information regarding the plan that is now on foot. All the other gentlemen named are known throughout the State—political rumors to the contrary notwithstanding—as Senator Cameron's closest friends, and while they do not propose to use that fact to aid them in their canvass as delegates, it is known that they have been assured of a considerable amount of quiet help from the Senator himself.

In the Republican National Convention which nominated Garfield there was a division of sentiment on the guestion of nominating Blaine. Stone will go because it is regarded as good

In the Republican National Convention which nominated Garfield there was a division of sentiment on the question of nominating Blains or Grant. Mr. McManes and Mr. Buch were for Blains and led the movement that defeated the unit rule and ultimately resulted in the nomination of Garfield. It seems a little inconsistent, but these same gentlemen are now working for the adoption of the unit rule, advocating it on the ground that State pride and local interests justify it for a local candidate,

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

How He Would Have Run in 1884. From the Charleston (S. C.) World.

een pitted against the Plumed Knight. Would be have barely pulled through by the skin of his teeth, as did Cleveland? No; he would have carried New York State by a majority of at least 15,000, just as he did a couple of years later when he ran for Governor against Ira licans in the State. There is no need of looking for a Democrat who can carry the South. Any candidate on that ticket will have the "Solid South" behind him. Therefore it is but proper that we should search for a man who can, without the shadow of a doubt carry tho State which is admittedly the pivotal State in a na-

Among the Democrats of Kansas,

From the National Benublican. AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. P. TONLINSON OF TOPPERA Our people are not free traders. They be-leve in a moderate tariff. Infant manufacturing industries are springing up, and they want to be fostered Mr. Cleveland's tariff reform message weakened him all over the West. The Kansas Democracy have made tariff reform campaigns in past years in several Con-gress districts in the State, and each time it was a flat fallure. The Demogratio vote fell off greatly. have also a large Irish-American vote in the West and this element, like everywhere in the East, is allenated. They regard Mr. Claveland's foreign policy as all in the interest of England and against the Irish cause. An other element of weakness of the Administration with the Kansaa Democrats is Mr. Cieveland's veces of pen-sion bills. We have a good many old soldiers in Kansas who have been voting the Democratic ticket. These veterans are not for President Cleveland. The Dem racy wants a new deal.

Oriental Politeness

The Gazette de France publishes some curious notes upon the etiquette of the East. For instance, a Turkish effendi, when speaking to another about himself, always says "your servant." "your valet," or "your slave;" and to the other he says "your high." or "your eminent personality." Instead of saying "I saw you at the theatre the other night." he would always say "At the theatre the other night I saw the dust o your shoes "-after all, a rather doubtful sort of compli ment. But here is the Turkish form of an invitation t

And here is the formula for an invitation to a soires or

And here is the formula for an invitation to a solice of rabit party.

"Mr Name and Respective Friends: This evening when the silvery bark, the moon, now fourteen days old, shall fost upon the surface of the bule sky, spreading around love and tenderness, we shall be reunited at the village of Houndill-lifesar in the place called Hotelt-Mollah, a locality full of delights, and all the night until the awaking of the dawn we there shall inste the joys of dry water and wet the frogram and rabi. We will not admit of a delay of the thickness of a hair. May the power of sails and oars hasten your arrival, which will be a source of joy for all your friends."

The Great Breeding Question.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have noticed the mention you make of the challenge issued by me and the replies made to same in your issue of Sunday last, and beg to say you treat the matter in the most busine-selks manner of any who have published it, and voice my sentiments exactly.

I do not wish to limit the contest to Gen Tracy and Village Farm, but that all the prominent breeders of the country should take part, and decide, once for all the theory so long held forth.

Busyato, Feb. 22.

No Cause for Worry.

From the Springfield Union They were in the parlor occupying one chair with but a single thought. They had discussed the tariff, its list limit question, the silegining, the opera, the wasther, and other important topics till conversation was about larged out. After a long pause:

"Whatiy?"
To you think I am making any progress in courting!
Well, I should say you were helding your own."

He Ate Ten Peet of Corn Cakes. Anthony Paralow, in J. B. Van Wis's confec-tionery store at Corrackie, ate 42 corn cakes or by actual measurement to feet 6 inches of corn cakes, 8 inches wide, and I inch thick. After that he went home to supper, and in the evening ate another supper at the colored domaton party.

Not There. From Puck There is an India-rubber trust; but it is not despit embedded in the heart of the man who finds holes in the healt of his rum shoes two days after they come into his possession. THE MODUS VIVENDI FEE

Pertinent Pacts Showing the Extraordinary Character of this Proposal, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23... The formal expression of satisfaction with which the three American Commissioners have greeted the proposi-tion of Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues for

the fishermen of Gloucester and Portland.

There is even something comical in the air of liberality with which the British Commission ers, as if soized with a sudden and uncontrollable impulse of generosity, after having con-cluded in a strictly business spirit the main ting that a part of the world that is now ab-

affair, make this offer:

affair, make this offer:
Under these circumstances, and with the further object of affording evidence of their anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove all possible subjects of controversy, the British plenipotentiaries arready to make the following temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years, in order to afford a mades vicensi pending the ratification of the treaty:

1. For a period not exceeding two years from the present data, the privilege of entering the bays and barbors of the Atianie coasts of Canada and Newfoundiand shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses at a fee of \$1.50 per ton-for the following purposes: The purchase of bait, ica seines, and all other supplies and outflix, transshipment of eatch and shipping of crews.

After the expiration of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 in the year 1865, a similar modus vicendi on the basis of license was resorted to. Then, hovever, the privilege of access to Canadian inshore waters was at first offered for fifty cents per ton, or at one-third the present rate. Repenting of their liberality, the Canadians raised the rate during the following year to \$1, and then for the third and subse-

uent years the fee was made \$2. Under this \$2 fee during the last year only wenty-five American vessels took out licenses. How many American vessels, therefore, are likely to apply for them now at \$1.50 per ton, and what sort of a modus vicend is it that ex-

acts such a charge for privileges of entrance? But this is not all. For that sum of \$2 the American vessels not only could enter the inshore waters of Canada, but could stay and shore waters of Canada, but could stay and fish there. They could take, if they liked, their entire season's catch from Canadian fishing grounds. Yet, with this as the chief privilege sold, only twenty-five American vessels found from experience that the aggregate concessions, including inshore fishing, would pay them for the outlay of \$2 per ton on their tonnage. And now comes this Commission, and, as if with a desire to be nothing if not lavish, takes the entire right of fishing in inshore waters, and proposes to give the remnant of

as if with a desire to be nothing if not layish, takes the entire right of fishing in inshore waters, and proposes to give the remnant of privileges for \$1.50 a ton—the privileges which it thus sells at such a price being those which it thus sells at such a price being those which it thus sells at such a price being those which thus sells at such a price being those which canadian flashing vessels may have in our waters without any licenses at all.

The munificance of the offer under the modus scientificacilist the Halifax award, under which our Government paid out \$5,500,000 in cash, after having provided for losing an equal sum in the remission of duties for twelve years. An illustration by a competent authority of the real value of the inshore mackerel fishing for which those millions were paid is as follows, beginning with an exceptional year:

In 1873, 254 fishing vessels caught 77,011 barrels of packed mackerel in canadian waters of which 20,670 came from within the three mile limit.

In 1873, 60 vessels caught 7,319 barrels, and in 1882 one vessel caught 275 barrels, of which aggregate not over 100 barrels came from waters open to reciprocity treaty. The value of these 100 barrels was \$2,337,50, the amount paid for the privilege of catching them was \$4,53,33, besides the remission of duty at one cent per pound on many millions of pounds of Canadian fish. These striking ingures prove how little use our fishermen for the privilege bought for them by the treaty of Washington.

Official reports show that during the years

made of the privileges bought for them by the treaty of Washington.

Official reports show that during the years 1881 and 1882 only 247 barrels were taken inside the limit. The eatch for the two following years within the limit was much greater, averaging about 8,000 barrels each; but even then this was an average of less than four percent, of the total New England mackerel fishery for those years in all waters.

The same systematic magnifying of the pecuniary value of Canadian inshore water privileges which led to the preposterous Halifax award seems to be resorted to again in this proposed temporary arrangement. The history of thirty years ago shows that when a license fee of fifty cents a ton for privileges, including fishing, was accepted by a large part of American mackerelmen, the raising of this fee to \$1 drove off a good many of them, and the raising of it above \$1 left only 25 vessels to continue to pay that price. With \$1.50 now charged for a limited part of the privileges, how many American vessels are going to take the benefit of the modus vicends? It soems farcical to give the arrangement such a name.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have been reeping company with a young lady some time and find that she has been corresponding with a young man, and a so made arrangements to meet him. What is the gen-eral opinion of a person of that kind, and what would you advise me to do? Harry. Naw Youk, Feb. 10.

How can we tell what kind of a person general opinion would consider this young woman to be without knowing exactly what "keeping company" means? What is company and how is it kept? We put this question because we know that answers may vary. Keeping company generally, we believe, means just what it says, and no more. Those who ke derstood to be fond of, interested in, or, as they say in the East country, "particular to." each other. The mutual feeling of the two keepers may be love or it may not. This formula of intimacy does not necessarily presuppose love at all. Company can be kept with no engagement or subsequent mafriage or contract or agreement of any sort understood by either party. Hence, if that is the sort of company this young man has kept, why should not his companion correspond with another friend if she wishes or even make arrangements to meet him, provided, of course, that both correspondence and meeting receive the approval

of her guardian or conscience? But if by keeping company this young man means to say that his companion is indeed his accepted sweetheart, our advice is simple. He should first find out whether the young man with whom she corresponds is an old correspondent or a new, and whether her arrangements to meet him do not display a little greater anxiety for his society than is necessary. If the investigation disappoints him, we should advise him to withdraw his troth, for, alas, we fear that her heart is not his, or at least not his to the exclusion of others—an indispensable condition procedent to a blissful marriage. If, however, he is not engaged to this young woman, and would like to be, we advise him so to pursue his court that her interest in the other fellow's letters will cease and her desire for his society fade before the growing emotions stimulated by our correspondent. Then at last he may lead her to the altar, a blushing bride who thereafter will correspond with no young men except the bookkeepers of the shops she deals with, and with them only in case she shares her husband's business ourdens by paying the bills.

A Trific Unreasonable. A countryman was in a Broadway fruit store.

By gosh," he said. "there's strawberries! Putting a couple in his mouth, he asked:

"How much a quart, mister!"

"We don't sell 'em by the quart at this season; they're
lift coult anises." fifty cents aplece."
The countryman paid a dollar, and hurried back to the
farm.

Poor Bridget. Lady (anxiously)-I am so worried about oor Bridget. Husband-What's the matter with her, sick !

Lady-Non, but it's Lent, you know, and she doesn't eare for oysters or claims, and complains that abe is so tired of terrapin and crabs, and the shad we had yester-day she said was so full of bones that even her cousin foundn't touch it. Husband—Well, I presume she can get up something or us to eat at least. I'm hungry. Lady—No, poor girl, sho's at church. Knows His Place.

At the Chicago Art Exhibition,

sort. Mrs. Laker—Proud to know you, sir. I've been meanin' to ask my hustan' to take use down to your—sr—ata—

Woman (to tramp, to whom she has given some cold potatoes)—if you like you kin step into the cowaled while you're eatin' them 'taters; it's rainin' so hard.

Tramp—Thanks, ma'sm, but I'm no dude. Tennessee Prohibitionists, NASHVILLE, Feb. 23.-The State Prohibidon Convention yesterlay was attended by Another Napoleon. eighty delegates. Twenty-four delegates were Young Wall Street Broker-I have long loved appointed to the National Probibition Convenour daughter, sir, and I would like to make her my wife. Old Man.—What are your prospects in life? tion to meet at Indiaparelis and instructed to vote for Gen. Clinton I. Fisk as the nominee for President. A Convention was also called for May 16 to nominate a candidate for Governor. The relational 45 may 16 to the national Prohibition party, demands a free ballot, restriction of itanigration, and liberal appropriations for eduration. Broker-Weil air Russell Sage told me yesterday that things never looked brighter, and that in a few days the whole list would be booming. So I went short to the ex-tent of my margin. Old Man-Take her, Napoleon.

Professionally Intent. Hostess (to young Spriggins, M. D.)—Dr. Spriggins, will you have some of the tangua! D.)—Dr. Briggins (absent mindedly)—Oh—er—let me look at it, please. He Gave Up the Money.

From the Chingo Tribune. The dispute between the two Anarchists be-"Do you suppose I don't know whether I've got the "Do you think I can't tell measies when I see 'em't You hair't gut measies no more'n my hat has."
"Met you a ct bill."
"Boar.
The matter was referred to a physician.
You will have to wash yourself, sir, before I can decide." asid the man of pile.
"Wash myself to who for the you in therefore." Miss Laker—Mams. I want you to know Mr. Cromos. He pelled this paintip father bought—the one called "Twilight" or "Sunlight" or somethin of that

THE REMARKABLE LITTLE INVALID. Josef Holmann's Parents Find a Doctor who

THE STANDARD OIL CASES.

Important Deibton by the Inter-State Com-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The Inter-State

Commerce Complesion to-day promulgated an elaborate opinionin the cases of George Rice

Marietta, Ohlo against the Louisville and

Nashville and savral other railroads, charge

ing among other things discriminations in

favor of the Stadard Oil Company. The

opinion says the complainant's method of shipment was in larrels. This was the only method for which any of the defendants sup-

plied rolling stock to their patrons. The Louis-ville and Nashvila and the Cincinnati, New

Orleans and Texis Pacific Companies had each

a few tank cars, by the tanks upon them were

wned by the Standard Oil Company of Ken-

tucky, and they were not obtainable by others.

In the case of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain

is too much charged with more important matters than for him to disjute this, and so in the visitor goes.

Lunch comes at 1, 1d Col. Lamont sometimes stops to lunch. Otentimes he goes home, however, and unless some of Mrs. Cleveland are Wells friends are tige the Clevelands are alone. Even then that privacy is sometimes invaded. Take the case of the visit of the educational people there the other day. The President shock hands with them, neatly evading the motions of an old lady who was bound to kiss him, and then threw open the parlors to them, going himself to linch. The Educational Association folks wantered about until one happened to see that the dining-room door was open, and at once wiked over to glance in. This checky act attracted still more comrades, and there were fully wenty gaping in at the White House lunchess, when an attendant came and closed the foor. So says one of the well-bred visitors wip was there at the very sums time.

The evenings at the White House are not always or all devoted towork. The plane in the Green Boom is frequestly opened and used. The mistress of the house has a voice of average quality and range, and sings for her own amusement or that of her guests. Miss Kate Willard, the latest guest, sang particularly well.

But there is work in the evening, after 10

Well.
But there is work in the evening after 10 often, and it has been known that callers have come up as late # 11 or midnight. In fact, the policemen and watchmen at the house have come to never tobe astonished at seeing

The Tobeco Habit.

From the Kauna City Times.

Two Congressmen the one from Texas, the other from Massachusetts, fell to discussing at the club the other day the well-worn subject of the tobacco habit. The Texas man, like many of his Southern colleagues, is an inveterate chewer. His friend from Massachusetts is, on the other hand, butspeken and fond of using very strong language whenever the subject of chewing tobacco is broached.

"Brother —" said he, " is it possible that you chew tobacco?"

"I must confess I da," the other quietly replied.

you can't connect of the other quietly replied.

"Then I would qui it, sir," sententiously continued the Massaciasetts man. "It is an ungentiemanty practice—an uncleanly one. Tobacco? Why, even hog wouldn't chew it,"

"Now, brother from the land of baked beans, cod, and culture," resimed the Texan, in his drawling manner, "de you chew tobacco?"

"No, sir," emphatically declared the other, almost with indignation. "No, sir, I do not."

"Then, pray," asked the Texan, as he larily changed the quid from his right law to the left, "which is more like the hog, you or I?"

It is needless to add that the Massachusetts man, after that saily, shoot treat for the crowd.

Dr. Baruch called at the Lamberts' flat in East Twenty-seventh street yesterday afternoon and took young Josef Hofmann and his father to Dr. Shrady's office in Lexington avenue to get his opinion on the case. Dr. Shrady said to a Sun reporter afterward that he con

sidered Josef a sick boy. "I was merely called in consultation in this case," continued the Doctor, "for my opinion on a surgical point connected with the boy's condition, about which I cannot speak for pub-lication. I found the boy's mouth temperature abnormal at 100° and his pulse very irregular. In short, he is a sick boy and needs a long period of rest. I should say that he was sufferperiod of rest. I snould say that alon, and the ing from extreme norvous prostration, and the surgical point of his case I also regard as very

surgest point of his case? Lake regard as very serious.

Later in the day Josef was taken out for a short walk, while his parents went off to look for other lodgings. Dr. Baruch has ordered the boy away from the Lamberts' flat, which he regards as neither sufficiently light nor airy to be conducive to the child's well-being. Up to a late hour yesterday the boy's parents had not found anything to their liking in the way of new lodgings.

found anything to their liking in the way of new lodgings.

The legal side of young Hofmann's case was marked yesterday by the service upon Messra. Townsend, Dyett & Einstein, attorneys for Hofmann, of the summons in the action of Abbey agt. Hofmann.

Hofmann's lawyers immediately served a netice of appearance, with a demand for the complaint, upon Abbey's lawyers, and thus the ease stands. Mr. De Lancey Nicoli is not obliged, however, to file the complaint in the ease until twenty days have elapsed, and much may transpire in twenty days.

Mr. Clarence Sternberger and the American Safe Deposit Company, upon both of whom attachments had been levied as depositories of some of the Hofmann goods and chattels, filed certificates yesterday in which they swore that none of the Hofmann proporties were in their possession.

FOUR LUCKY CLAGGETTS.

To-day They Divide 8250,000 of Mises Paine's Hoard.

To-day the hoarded wealth of the miscr James Henry Paine will be divided among his neirs at law. They are Sumner E., Charles W. Henry M., and Elizabeth C. Clausett of Masen chusetts, grandnephews and grandniece of the old man. The estate has been in dispute nearly two years.

owned by the Stanlard Oil Company of Kentucky, and they were not obtainable by others. Parties desiring to ship oil in bulk by tank cars could only do so by procuring and tendering to the silicoal companies the cars for transportation. The defendants, by their rate sheets, gave sizes on oil in barrols, and to many towns, buttor all, on oil in tanks also. Generally the rates on the transportation of oil in tanks were six rates, but in some cases they were by the nundred pounds. The rate sheets gave no incomation as to how tank cars were to be obtained.

The Commission seededs that it was the duty of the defendants to publish information on this subject with heir rate sheets, and that they did not fully five the information regarding rates which thact to regulate commerce intends shall be pixed before the public unless they did so.

"It is obvious," says the Commission, "that instead of the defendants offered on such terms that it can by possibility be accepted only by parties who can cortiol a considerable capital, and who will supply for themselves an important part of the means of transportation, and also supply terminal facilities. The man of small means who koots the method of transportation in barrescannot be said to do so of small means who koots the method of transportation in barrescannot be said to do so of choice when the feature of the carrier to supply for the other the customary means of transportation on mapes himbo do so.

"It does not seento us either just or plausible to say under such circumstances that the person whose oil it carried in barrels has voluntarily chosen this method, and has no concern with the charge in proceed upon his competitor who adopte the other. He is, on the contrary, vitally enterned with those charges, and, if his own are to to be gauged in some degree by them, helmay be rulned in his business without redrot, even though the charges he pays, when conflered by themselves, may seem not unreasonable." Mr. Paine died a beggar on Christmas Day,

ness without redres, even though the charges he pays, when confidered by themselves, may seem not unreasonable."

The Commissionlays down the general rule that the tank is to be considered a part of the car itself, and for vintever is carried in it the charge ought to be the same by the hundred pounds as is made on the transportation of barrels of oil in on-load lots in other cars. Even then the shister in barrels is at some disadvantage, for is must pay freight on the caskets as well as at the oil; but this, as between him and the arrier, is not unjust. This ruling does not piclude such allowance for the use of tank carries is entomary, provided it be reasonable; lat, on the contrary, it assumes that such allowance will be made. But it should be made un some system, by some rule of uniformity, and the authority to make it must not careless or otherwise, be made a menns of discrimination.

The case of each 5 the defendants was then considered separater, and in the case of the Louisville and Nashidle Raircad an order was entered that the defindants cease their unjust discriminations: the they cease to make tank rates when the tarle differ in capacity, and that they conform their charges on tank car and barrel shipmens to the rule above prescribed.

In the case of the 3t. Louis, Iron Mountain Mr. Paine died a beggar on Christmas Day, 1885, in a Bleecker street attic room, and left over \$400.000. John H. Wardwell tried to get it, and falled. He died, and his widow renewed the litigation. Charles F. Chickering of the plane making firm found that a package which he had kept in his safe for eighteen years for Paine contained \$342,000 in currency or bank notes and a ten-cent shinplaster. He put in a claim for one-fifth of it, under an agreement with the heirs.

Wardwell's widow and her lawyers were settled with for \$12,000. That made it possible for a beginning to be made in the division of the money, and to-day two-thirds of it will be distributed among the four heirs. One-third is retained to await a settlement between the heirs and Mr. Chickering, the adjustment of some claims of Ethan Allen as counsel, and Mr. Luer, with whom Paine lived, and a decision on some notes alleged to have been given by Paine. There are also \$12,300 of Metropolitan State Bank bills, which the Metropolitan State Bank bi

A FINE POINT IN DUELLING. Wherein a Short-armed Man has an Advan tage Over One with Long Arms.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

wherein a Short-armed Man has an Advantand to give undumb of gainst complainant and to give undumb of gainst complainant of gainst conform to the rules.

A DAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

How the Newspaper Relieve the Menotory

of Hasi Work.

Promite station Record.

The Cleveland day is an interesting one in some ways. The Preident is usually up at 6 A. M. and at work of appears left over from the night before. Sometines on going into the library it will be full of the law books he has left on the chairs which hunting up cases. He library, and when helisuses special orders the boy puts back on his trivial the books take down the night before. Breakfast is served at 9 A. M., and by the thing it is over Col. Lamont that come. Then is the time when Mir, and lar, Cleveland and G. Lamont set about the table in the end of the upper corridor and Then is the time it when the looked over. Cd. Lamont does a great part of the scrap book are looked over. Cd. Lamont does a great the risk of the scrap book are looked over. Cd. Lamont does a great the risk of the scrap book and lard of practice as seen and there isn't a better or heter reader, a quicker eye than the Colonel's. He looks over about forty papers an hour dishing his pencil at the one side for a boy to cl., Then all pupping it was bruit, but it turned the large over in the morning, with much talk of a critical and often of a foll nature.

Then the Fresilien's male have been and there isn't a better or heter reader, a quicker eye than the Colonel's. He looks over about forty papers an hour dishing his pencil at the one side for a boy to cl., Then the same cause and struck more respondence or caller's and the day progress. The fete-a-tete of the scrap hole and the resident gains back on the resident gains and the resident gains and the resident gains and the resident gai

President Cleveland and the Pension Ques-

From the Mineapolis Tribuns.

Judge John P. Rea, Grand Commander of the G. A. R., yesterday returned from his extended visit to the Eastern States.

"I do not desire to talk polities," he said, "so you will excuse me from saying anything that could be 'cut bias' and converted into a broom for any man or party. My former political sentiments are known, and my intimate friends know that I have not changed them; but my position in the Grand Army, no less than my judicial position, take me away from the field of active politics. I am glad to say that in my visit East I found Democrats and lepublicans. Prohibitionists and labor refermers, anti-poverty and Independents, all sitting side by side in Grand Army posts, and all united in the splendid work of seeking justice for the men who saved the nation and for their widows and children. I think the order is weaned from politics—but it is not and never can be weaned from the light for justice to the Union soldier. "Yes, I had a long and very pleasant interview with President Cleveland, and if the words of a public man mean anything he is not opposed to the measures now pending before Congress in the interest of the solder. Do not understand me that I believe that the bills pending do full justice to the men who saved the nation; but they are a step in the right direction; and if they pass, as I have no doubt they will, my belief is that President Cleveland will not veto them. You know a half loaf is better than no bread, and we want to get what we can at this session, and then gird up our loins to make the final charge for rull and complete justice. The President met me very kindly, and seemingly manifested much interest in the order. He certainly left the impression on my mind that he wanted to see the union veterans dealt justly by, if not generously."

South Carolina's Model Woman. From the Barnsoell People.

As the model man of the State, Mr. James M. Branbam of this county has received that notice and commendation from the press which so good a citizen's useful and honored life has deserved. I give you some information as to a model woman of the State. She is a resident of Hampton county, 48 years of age, modest and retiring in her conduct and character. For thirteen years she has been a consistent member of the Baptist church. Circumstances have required her to follow a course of a laborious life generally regarded as unsuited to her sex, but she has met its duties bravely, deserving and receiving the respect of all who know her. For thirty years she has followed the plough and engaged in the usual round of farm labor. Last year she made nine bales of cetton, he sides provisions, with one plough. She has dug one well, built five chimneys, and frequently spilt a hundred rails a day. She has a good home of her own, enjoys excellent health, and is sending her children to school regularly. Her life is an eloquont robuse to many strong men who have not equality. As the model man of the State, Mr. Jame

From the Buildinger.

Secretary A. R. Carter of the Health De-Secretary A. R. Carter of the Health Department has lots of strange experiences, none of which are more ludicrous than the enlight-oned certificates sent in by some bright physicians. The following are culled from a batch of "causes of death." One reads. "Bite from a dog while fastened by a chain in his father's yard." Another, reporting a child's death, states, "Cause, mother suffering from pthisis pulmonals, child born with marasimas, with slight hopes of living, found dend in bod." A case of a lady 85 years old was thus given: "Cause of death, fall from third-story window, useing it was a fatal case I let her die in peace, which she did in one hour and twenty minutes." A boy 4 years old died from caring

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

These who look upon ex-Entrogate Tucker as he strides into the Health Department in Mott street find it hard to realize that, according to his own account copied into yesterday's Sun, he acted as a reporter at the Democratic National Convention of 1844, which commuted James K. Polk for President, Mr. Tucker is a wellpreserved man, who evidently knows how to preserve himself. He is nimble in his movements, carries his head erect, and has a jaunty style about him. The political reminiscences which he has begun to print are of sufficient interest to be kept up. Few men in this city have had a more active or varied career in politics than Mr. Tucker's.

At least half the people of this city would take their flight from it before the end of the year if the Roy. Dr. Samson were able to find the means of enforcing bis con-demnation of balls, plays, novel reading, Paris fashions, and French cookery.

Many of the Russian immigrants here brought from cial gathering of several family groups, many of these relics were brought into service, and the costumes of the young women were pretty and picturesque as they drew their favorite beverage from the samovar.

Judge Rufus R. Cowing is doubtless the handsomess man on the bench of any court in this city.

The older five cent pickel coins had a large figure 5 on their obverse side. This has been changed in the newer coinage to the Roman numeral V. The change is not an mprovement

John Most, O'Donovan Rossa, and some other wellknown citizens, including the leaders of District Assem-bly 40 of the Knights of Labor, appear to be unusually quiet in these times. Among the peculiar men of the newspaper fraternity

of this city there is one who has a habit of unusual eccen-tricity. He has had occasion for many years to traverse daily and nightly, up to a very late hour, that part of the city between the Post Office and Cooper Union, along Chatham street and the /Bowery; and he has always made it his habit to give a sum of money, ranging from two ceuts to ten, to every beggar who accosted him along the route. "It must be a very expensive custom," a friend said to him one pight as he handed a nickel to a gray beard in the street. "Not at all," he replied, "you will be surprised when I tell you that, after keeping count for a while, I found that it cost me less than a de lar a week, all told. I now put a dollar of change for charity every Sunday in my vest pocket, and often have to hunt up a beggar on Saturday night to give him the quarter or half dojiar that is left." The newspaper man with this eccentric habit says he has but two regrets in his past life, and they were impersonated in two street beggars to whom he refused alms. It would be easy to preach a sermon against such a habit, which, however, a not so generally prevalent as to make the sermon

worth our while. There is direct evidence that some of the petty political traders who worked on the haide of the George party last year are trying to find some other market for the labor vote which they carry in their pocket. A short time ago a gang of them secured an interview with a wenithy aspirant for the Mayoraity, who did not drive them from his premises. They offered to set up his ma-chine and run it at full speed into the City Hall, on condition that he supplied the boodle. No man possessed of grain of political gumption could be taken in by such

The loquacious barbers now and then have intervals when they remark incidents that escape the attention of many in the tear and rush of life. "You sleep on the right side of your body," one of them said yesterday, as he clipped the semi-blond hair of a customer. "Why? Because don't you see that your hair is thicker on the right than on the left side? We can readily tell on which side a customer sleeps. The heat is conflued to the side of the head resting on the pillow, and that heat makes the hair grow thicker about the temple." The barber didn't explain the accepted statement that the constant wearing of the hat produces so much heat that men addicted to the practice are bald.

Collector Magono and everybody high in official place in customs circles in this city hope that Congress will not adjourn without doing something toward a new Cus-tom House. The idea seems to be to have all the departments under one roof, and in the estimate of many the plan is not a bad one. At present there are practically three buildings in which the customs business of the port is done-the building in Wall street, the barge building. and the Appraiser's stores in Leight street. The barge office building is new and pleasantly light and modern The building in Wall street and the Appraiser's stores are spoken of as a disgrace to the Government. They are overcrowded, dark, gloomy, badly ventilated, and are apt to give folks the blues.

...The bodies of the daughters of Mrs. Peter Westphalen of Cotterell, Neb., were found after a ecent storm. The oldest, aged 13, to save the youngest. aged 8, had wrapped her in her own outer garments and olded her closely in her arms, but both had perished.

_A woman named Webb, who was in recipt of 4s. weekly out-relief for many years from the Bristol Guardians of England, was found to have in her possession £103. She is 80 years old, and when found out said she was satisfied, because she had been tireary in mind for many years through having so much money about her.

-The post of Governor-General for the growth of Russian ideas and feelings. Forty Lutheran elergymen in those provinces were recently deprived of their benefices at a moment's notice because they is bored to keep alive the Lutheran faith and administered the sacrament to orthodox believers.

-The country around Enon, Ga., is prolife with stories of buried treasures. It was in that vicinity that the Confederate treasure train was captured while Jeff Davis was on his flight south. A No. eight feet long, four wide, and fifteen deep was found in the garden of a plantation just vacated by a colored family. It is firmly believed by the neighbors that the \$20,000 gold chest, which, it is claimed, was buried by ome Federal soldier, had been taken from it

-The Metropolitan Railway Company of London have concluded an arrangement with the Klec-tric Traction Company for the experimental running upon a section of the railway of an electric locomotive of the same power as the present steam locomotives. If it should prove successful the electric company is to have the option of entering into an agreement for working the railway for five years at rate not to exceed the cost of the working by steam locomotives.

-Young Prince Barclay was dismissed from the Russian army because his youngest son was christened in the Lutheran faith. His father the well ing prevented it, and recently delegates from the Holy Synod. accompanied by the police, visited the young Prince's house and announced that the child would be taken from the mother, as she opposed the fresh christening of her son according to the orthodox rite.

-Oars are coming into use in which the blade is made from the best sheet steel, highly tempered, and is alleged to be much stronger than the ordinary wooden one, and cannot be broken without undue vio lence; the handle fits into a socket running nearly the blade than the wooden one, enters and leaves the water cleaner. The handles are made separately, of sprace of

-It is reported in Vienna that a peasant woman from Opergrabern went to a small village a few miles distant to get some money owing her, and not re-ceiving it spent her only four kreutzers for two rolls of bread. On her return she was caught in a storm, and took shelter in a but in a vineyard. Some upper gar-ments she wrapped around her feet. The next morning she could not rise, being partially paralyzed by the cold, and remained there twenty days without food asthere is some hope of her recovery.

-A farmer named Plus Bean, living near Concordia, Kan., suffered death in a singular manner, He had a feed grinder run by a windmill, and, having occasion to climb above the grinder, the shaft, which was turning at the time, caught his clothes and in spite of the man's efforts, his stout coat and transers were wound around the from hers. He called to his employees to cut him down, but they could not reach him. It was a fearful squeeze. The sufferer's face grew purple, his eyes builted, and the veins stood out. At last the mill could wind no further and stopped, but too late. The last breath had been squeezed out of its victim, and he hung lifeless.

-Admiral Hutton Versturme, who retired from the navy about a year ago, and lived usar Fal-mouth, England, recently committed suicide. He was found in the drawing room in front of the fireplace suffering great agony, with his wife also in the room in-sensible. A doctor found that he had thrust into his stomach a thin brass-handled poker, red hot, inflicting three severe wounds. He died the next day. He apoke several times, once saying. "It was because of the whiskey I did it," and later, "I am dying: I commit my body, soul, and spirit to Cirist." He was much distressed through not coming into a fortune that he had expected on the death of a relative.

-Richard Goldsmith, second coxswain of the Ramsgate lifeboat, has just died at the age of 48. He was appointed in 1870, and since then has rescued 433 lives from shipwrecks, besides 65 vessels and their crews. He was aboard the Bradford at the memorable rescue of 12 survivors of the fudian Chief, wrecked on the Kentish Knock in 1881. On that occasion the life-boat was brought up all right in a freezing atmosphere and rough sea, awaiting daylight to find the stranded ship. For this service he, with the remainder of the crew, received the silver medal of the National Lifeboat Institution, the bronze medal from the Board of Trade,